THE
Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9152. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, MAY 1, 1780.

MR SPENCE Dentist, begs leave to recommend to the Nobility, Gentry, &c. his POWDER and LOTION, for the Teeth and Gums, which will in future be sold, wholesale and retail, only by J. ANDREWS perfumer, No. 41. Pall-mall, London; alſo in retail by WILLIAM RAEBURN Perfumer, Bridge-ſtreet, Edinburgh, price 2s. 6d. Proper Bruſhes, invented by Mr Spence, to be had at the ſame places.

To the ARMY and NAVY, and the PUBLIC in general.
By the KING's PATENT.

ANDREWS's New Invented POWDER, for cleaning Woollen Cloth of every kind and all colours.

THIS Powder is the moſt *cleanly*, as well as the moſt *effectual* compoſition ever yet diſcovered for cleaning Woollen Cloth; it inſtantly removes every kind of ſpot, even *paint*, although it may have been dried in for ſeveral weeks, without leaving the ſmalleſt trace behind. It is ſo eaſily uſed, that clothes which are *only ſoiled* require very little trouble to clean them, and it is bruſhed out as readily as the duſt after a day's wear. It being uſed dry does not make the cloth appear rough; but on the contrary, if the cloths are carefully bruſhed with the grain, they will be as ſmooth as when new. It is particularly recommended to the gentlemen of the army and navy, as it makes white and buff coloured cloth and Kerſeymere appear as beautiful as new; and will clean ſcarlet, blue, &c. to admiration.—It is alſo recommended for the linings of carriages, &c.

Sold wholeſale and retail (only) by the patentee, J. ANDREWS perfumer. No. 41, Pall Mall, London; alſo, in retail, by WILLIAM RAEBURN PERFUMER, Bridge-ſtreet, Edinburgh. Price 2s. a box.

*** Proper bruſhes may be had at the ſame places.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Wedneſday next, the 3d day of May, at the Houſe of Monktoun, ſituate about mid way betwixt Muſſelburgh and Dalkeith,

The whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in ſaid houſe, conſiſting of a great variety of mounted beds, feather-beds, matreſſes, mahogany tables, drawers, chairs, blankets, carpets, ſundry large mirror glaſſes, tea China, glaſs and ſtone ware, a good eight-day clock, kitchen jack, with all ſorts of kitchen furniture, &c.

The furniture is all in good condition, has been clean kept, and may be depended on as free of vermin.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon, and will continue till all is ſold off.

THE
EDINBURGH and LONDON DILIGENCE,
By Berwick upon Tweed, Newcaſtle, and York,
And from LONDON to EDINBURGH by the ſame Road,

SETS out every morning, at ſix o'clock preciſely, (Sundays excepted) from Duncan M'Farlane's, foot of the Pleaſance, Edinburgh; Mr Redpath's, the Red Lion, Berwick upon Tweed; Mr Robinſon's, the Crown and Thiſtle, Groat-market, Newcaſtle; Mr Jackman's, the George Inn, York; and Mr Mountoun's, the Croſs Keys, Wood ſtreet, London: Carries three inſide paſſengers, each to pay as under:

From Edinburgh to Newcaſtle, - -	L. 1 14 0
From Newcaſtle to York, - -	1 1 0
And from York to London, - -	2 2 0
	L. 4 17 0

Paſſengers taken up on the road from Edinburgh to Newcaſtle to pay ½ d. per mile; from Newcaſtle to London 3 d. per mile. To be allowed 14 lib. of luggage; and all above to pay, from Edinburgh to Newcaſtle 2 d. per lib. from Newcaſtle to York 1½ d. per lib. and from York to London 3 d. per lib.

The proprietors not to be accountable for any thing above the value of 5 l. unleſs the value thereof be ſpecified, and paid for at the time of delivery.

Alſo, a NEW DILIGENCE from Edinburgh to Glaſgow by Kirkintone, Linlithgow, Falkirk, Kilſyth, and Kirkintulloch, and from Glaſgow to Edinburgh by the ſame road, ſets out every day at eight o'clock in the morning (Sunday excepted) from Duncan M'Farlane's, White Hart Inn, foot of the Pleaſance, Edinburgh; and from Patrick Heron's, at the Black Bull Inn, Glaſgow; each paſſenger to pay 12 s.

As the above are quite new undertakings, and will give the public an eaſy and convenient opportunity of paſſing through a number of trading towns, to which at preſent there is no paſſage of this kind, the proprietors humbly hope for the favour and encouragement of the public, which will be gratefully received, and no endeavours ſpared to give accommodation on their part.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

LETTER II.

SIR,

YOUR Correſpondent THE GHOST OF WALLACE appears to ſome of your readers to treat the petitions of twenty-nine of the largeſt counties in England, and of ſeveral cities and burghs of that kingdom, with too little reſpect. His aſſertion, that the grievances they complain of are merely imaginary, and the work of a *ſecret junto*, is unſupported by any proof; nor is it eaſy to conceive, that a few deſperate men, without *fortune*, and without *virtue*, as he deſcribes the members of Oppoſition, ſhould be able to impoſe on ſo great and reſpectable a part of the nation. When the declared ſentiments of the public are *in favour* of the writer's ſyſtem, as in the addreſſes for the American war, he allows them great weight; but when they are *contrary* to it, as in the preſent caſe, he treats them as the operations of a ſecret junto. This is not fair reaſoning. If the members of the Oppoſition were able to influence ſo great a part of the nation, they certainly would have prevented theſe addreſſes, or procured others in favour of their own notions; ſo that we muſt attribute theſe petitions to ſome other cauſe than the influence of Oppoſition. In the eyes of impartial men they will appear as proofs of a change of ſentiments in a great part of the nation, who formerly approved of the meaſures of Adminiſtration; and perhaps it may be dangerous, as well as abſurd, to treat them as a faction, and to ſay that their petitions were fraudulently obtained. The writer muſt have a very mean opinion of the underſtanding of his readers, if he expected that they would believe this aſſertion. If it had been aſſerted that the *addreſſes* were obtained by *Crown-influence*, the writer and his adherents would have treated ſuch a ſuppoſition as moſt abſurd; and yet, it is much more probable that thoſe ſhould have great influence, who have the diſtribution of places and penſions, than that a few men of *broken fortunes* and *blaſted characters* ſhould perſuade the half of the nation out of their ſenſes, as this writer would have us believe. He complains that the Houſe of Commons *aſſume* a power of enquiring minutely into the expenditure of the public money. If the Miniſtry had been of this writer's opinion, that this power is unconſtitutional, they would have refuſed to give any account of the expenditure of the money voted by Parliament; but they have never pretended any exemption from giving an account of it; ſo that our author claims more power *for the Miniſtry* than they ever claimed for themſelves. The money voted by Parliament is for the ſervice of the State; and, if miniſters apply it honeſtly to this end, they will not be at a loſs to give an account of it, nor have the leaſt averſion to do ſo. It is true, that when miniſters employ the people's money in buying votes and creating dependents on the Crown, they will be averſe to give a true account; but no miniſter has ever been ſo impudent as to pretend, that the repreſentatives of the people have no right to inſiſt on knowing how the money of their conſtituents is applied; and the firſt mention of any ſuch pretenſion ought to be treated with indignation. Our GHOST treats the people's and the Parliament's judgment concerning the influence of the Crown as falſe, or at beſt uncertain; and for a very wonderful reaſon, *How are we to know* (ſays he) *that this is owing to any undue influence uſed by the Crown?* It ſeems, that, in his judgment, the effect is not a ſufficient proof of the exiſtence of the cauſe; and becauſe it is *poſſible* for thoſe members who uniformly vote with the Miniſter, to vote according to the conviction of their minds; therefore he thinks it ſufficiently proved, that there is *no* undue influence uſed. It is poſſible that one witneſs may deſerve more credit than twenty; that a man may be unbiaſſed when giving his verdict as a juryman on the life of his neareſt relation: It is poſſible that a knave may deal honeſtly in ſome inſtances. But neither law nor reaſon will allow us to depend on ſuch poſſibilities. Our author inſinuates, that *factious* men, (I ſuppoſe he means all that do not follow the Miniſter, by thwarting the meaſures of Government,) cauſed ſome Miniſters to have recourſe to the expedient of bribery. And it muſt be owned, that Miniſters would not throw away the public money, if they could procure a majority *gratis*. It is folly to talk of *proving* ſecret tranſactions, and the Miniſter muſt be a fool indeed, if he was to call *witneſſes* to his acts of bribery, that his oppoſers might have an opportunity of proving them. This puts one in mind of the abſurdities of the Canon Law, which requires SEVENTY-TWO WITNESSES to convict a biſhop of adultery. Our author ſeems to acknowledge that the Miniſtry uſe bribery; but he thinks it a ſufficient defence for them, that they were not the *original inventors* of it. At this rate no criminal could be convicted, as there are precedents for all crimes whatſoever. It would be reckoned a ridiculous defence for a perſon accuſed of robbery, to plead that he was not the *firſt*. And yet this is the beſt defence that the cauſe of Miniſtry admits of, in the opinion of their ſanguine advocate. He ſays he is no advocate for bribery, and yet he pleads for it as much as he is able. He conſents that it ſhould be puniſhed when proven, becauſe he knows, that in the nature of things it is incapable of being proved, and can be known only by its effects, which are but too viſible. A certain Court once found it proven, that the defender gave the purſuer a violent blow on the face, and that his face was immediately diſcerned to be covered with blood; but they found it *not proven*, that the blood ſeen on the purſuer's face was occaſioned by the blow he received from the defender; a mode of reaſoning equally ſage and concluſive as that employed by our author. He allows, that the Crown may uſe undue influence by procuring votes for money, either in Parliament or at elections; and, abſtracted from this, he knows of no other undue inſtuence on the part of the Crown. This indeed is puniſhable at common law, when diſcovered and ſworn to by habile witneſſes. But how is this poſſible, while the parties keep their own ſecret? But the exiſtence of a party in Parliament, who vote *uniformly* with the Miniſter, is a more convincing proof of undue influence, than all our author's reaſonings and poſſibilities can be of the contrary. The very liſt of the members of the Houſe of Commons, may convince even an impartial foreigner, that undue influence is uſed at elections, or in Parliament, or in both. To what other cauſe can we attribute the election of Lords of the Treaſury, Lords of Trade, Lords of the Admiralty, Cofferers of the Houſhold, military and naval officers, contractors, turnſpits, and a number of other creatures of the ſame ſervile deſcription, whoſe fortunes are dependent on the pleaſure of the Crown? And when it is conſidered, that the conduct of theſe dependents is entirely correſpondent to what may be expected from their ſituation, the preſumption of undue influence is raiſed almoſt to a certainty. To what other cauſe can we aſcribe the election of ambaſſadors at foreign Courts, and commanders of diſtant expeditions, who cannot, in the nature of things, be of the leaſt ſignificance to their conſtituents? When electors chuſe ſuch men as cannot be of any ſervice to the public, or who cannot be impartial or free in their judgment, they might with equal propriety chuſe no repreſentatives at all. Our author confeſſes, that the conſtitution is then beſt, when every branch of the Legiſlature is confined to its own province, in which every true Briton will heartily concur with him; and yet he laviſhes his encomiums on the preſent ſtate of things, where many perſons have different and incompatible characters to ſupport; and where, from the multitude of dependents, one may eaſily miſtake the national ſenate for the *Servants' Hall* of the Palace. It has been argued, that every Briton poſſeſſed of the qualification of an elector, has an undoubted right to repreſent his country in Parliament, and to ſerve his Sovereign when commiſſioned by him. It is granted that he has a right to *either*, but not to confound the characters, or to poſſeſs *incompatible* offices. Every gentleman has a right to ſerve his Prince either by land or ſea, according to his inclination and abilities, when he is employed and commiſſioned by the Sovereign. But it would be reckoned an abſurdity both at Court and in the country, if a General ſhould ſolicit the command of a fleet, or an Admiral apply for a regiment: A Gentleman may have great parts, though he cannot perform impoſſibilities; and real integrity, though he cannot always be ſuperior to ſtrong temptations. Reaſon requires that theſe ſhould be removed as much as poſſible, and that ſuch men be choſen to repreſent their country who have at leaſt no ſtrong temptation to ſell it. Our author honeſtly confeſſes, that he would chuſe to *ſee the Prerogative increaſed a little*; but when it has got a little, what ſecurity have the ſubjects that it may not exact a *little more*, till the liberties of the people are totally extinct, and the Parliament a mere ſhadow? The example of France, which was once as free a country as Great Britain, ought to put every Briton on his guard, that they be not gulled out of their liberties. What wounds the Conſtitution received in 1648, except thoſe which were deſigned for it by its miſguided Sovereign, and the abettors of his tyranny, is not eaſy to ſay; but, except ſomething had then been done for its preſervation, it would not have had a being at preſent. The flouriſhing ſtate of our commerce, which our author ſpeaks of, is not agreeable to fact, as may appear by the high rate of inſurance, the decay of the Cuſtoms, and the number of foreign veſſels employed, while our own are rotting in the harbours. He propoſes to break the treaty of UNION, too oft infringed in former inſtances, and ſeems to be the trumpeter of a civil war, in ſupport of an imaginary Prerogative. His propoſal of aſſociations and addreſſes is really diverting; but he does not diſtinctly mention what is to be the contents of them, or how they are to operate. He muſt either mean, that Scotland ſhould raiſe an army to ſubdue the petitioning counties, which would not be very eaſy, or he expects that the Engliſh will have ſuch a deference to the opinion of Scotch Corporations as to alter their former reſolutions. He ſays, the addreſſes would inſpire his Majeſty with *courage*: But, beſides that this creates a ſuſpicion of our Sovereign's courage, which was never queſtioned before, we ought not to doubt that the addreſſes for vigorous meaſures inſpired him with courage ſome years ago; and yet we know that the war did not proſper, notwithſtanding this courage. He ſays, that the Oppoſition have treated the King as a fool and a child; but, he forgets that he himſelf had repreſented him as a madman, in order to ſcreen the miniſtry from ridicule and cenſure; for he tells us, that his Majeſty choſe his commanders from among thoſe men who (as he alledges) *were deſtitute of virtue, fomenters of rebellion*, and *enemies to the Conſtitution*, which no one could be capable of that was *compos mentis*. The author ſeems to be an enemy to his Majeſty and the Proteſtant ſucceſſion, when he wiſhes him to be inſpired with courage to *cruſh a violent and proſtigate faction*, by which he means twenty-nine counties of England, and ſeveral of the greateſt cities of that kingdom. Does he expect that his Majeſty, after the example of Charles I. ſhould go with his guards to the Houſe of Commons, and demand the 233 members who voted that the influence of the Crown ought to be diminiſhed? This expedient was once tried; but, I ſuppoſe our author knows that the iſſue of it was a little unfortunate. Does he mean, that the Crown ſhould order its mercenaries inſtantly to invade the petitioning counties; or that the Scotch Aſſociators, headed by this *Ghoſt*, ſhould lay them waſte with fire and ſword? This deſerves a little conſideration. Our Miniſtry are certainly wiſe people; but, as they entered on a diſtant war without counting the coſt, I think they ought to be a little cautious in entering on another; and, as they have had ſo bad ſucceſs in dealing with *rewards*, they can have no very great hopes of cruſhing ſome millions of brave men. If the Engliſh aſſociations were armed as well as the Iriſh, our author would treat them with a little more deference. He talks of ſupporting his Majeſty to the *laſt drop of his blood*. This is fit language for a *Ghoſt*, who has no *blood* to loſe; but ſounds rather like madneſs in mortals. The addreſſers for the American war loſt no blood in the quarrel, but encouraged others to go where they durſt not go themſelves; ſo that no wiſe Prince would put any confidence in ſuch people for the future. I have no great confidence in Scots armies or addreſſers; but I ſhould not be ſurpriſed if the counties and boroughs of Scotland ſhould even adopt the plan of this author, and addreſs in favour of a boundleſs prerogative and an *unaccountable* Miniſtry. It would not be the firſt time that the people of Scotland have followed a *phantom*. That of the conqueſt of America was once in vogue, and others as viſionary have ſucceeded. But ſpirits ſo active as our author, ought not to be contented with words. I think he ought to realize his own project; and if he cannot raiſe a Scots army this campaign, he ſhould inſtantly repair to Court, and after giving his *Ghoſtly* advice to the Miniſtry, he ought to put himſelf at the head of all the forces he can raiſe there; and when he has cruſhed the petitioning counties into *unconditional ſubmiſſion*, he ought to embark for America, where, after ſuperſeding Sir Henry Clinton, the Oppoſition General, *if he can find him out*, he ought to ſuppreſs the rebellion there; and, after relieving Gibraltar, and ſubduing the Houſe of Bourbon on his way home, he ought to get an act of Parliament paſſed, that, for the future, none ſhould be capable of a ſeat in the Houſe of Commons except ſuch as entirely depend on Miniſtry; and that the Houſe ſhould have no power to aſk any account of the diſpoſal of the monies voted by them, but ſhould be bound to grant all the Miniſter's demands, under pain of being *cruſhed as a violent faction*. This would convince the public of the nature of his loyalty, and would poſſibly encreaſe the prerogative A LITTLE. I am,

ONE OF THE PEOPLE OF SCOTLAND.

LETTER II. *from* THE GHOST OF WALLACE, *is received, and ſhall have a place firſt opportunity.*

From the NEW-YORK MERCURY.

New-York, March 24. Laſt Tueſday night a party of he Britiſh troops embarked at Spithim Devil, on board a number of boats ſent from this city on purpoſe to receive them, and proceeded twelve miles up the North-river, where they landed on the eaſt-ſide, and ſurprized a body of the rebel troops, thirty-four of which were made priſoners, and a number killed, and eight ſlightly wounded. The troops returned to their poſts at King's-bridge yeſterday, and the boats and priſoners arrived in this city in the evening.

On Wedneſday evening a detachment of the Royal army, under the command of Colonel Howard, croſſed from this city to the Jerſeys, and proceeded to Hackenſac, where a number of Continental troops were aſſembled, to protect ſundry new-fangled juſtices of the peace, who had aſſembled there to deviſe means to harraſs and diſtreſs ſuch of their neighbours as were thought to be diſaffected to the cauſe of rebellion. It was not until the troops were cloſe by them that they were apprized of their danger, when they fled with the greateſt precipitation, after animating the rebel ſoldiers to ſtand their ground, that their retreat might be the more ſecure. The poor wretches did ſo for a little time, but after a number being killed, they broke and made the beſt of their way home; however, ſeventy of them were made priſoners, and brought to town laſt night. Our loſs was, one killed and another wounded.

We are informed that the rebels have cut the neck of land, which joined Charles-Town to the main, and have alſo cut two canals croſs-ways through the city, in order that if any part catches fire during the ſiege, it may be more readily extinguiſhed.

By advices received by his Majeſty's ſhip Ruſſel, we learn, that Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot's fleet, having under convoy the tranſports, &c. on board which are the Royal army, deſtined to operate in the rebellious provinces to the ſouthward, arrived at Tybee about the 1ſt of February laſt, and that ſoon after his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton detached General Paterſon with two thouſand troops to penetrate into South Carolina, by way of Auguſta, with a view to prevent ſupplies being thrown into Charles-Town, and cut off the retreat of the rebel garriſon, ſhould they be inclined to evacuate it upon his Excellency's approach. General Paterſon, upon advancing into the country, was daily reinforced by numbers of loyaliſts, anxious to demonſtrate their loyalty, and avenge themſelves upon the ſeditious who have cruelly oppreſſed them.

Sir Henry Clinton having augmented his army with the 71ſt regiment, and ſeveral corps of volunteers, proceeded in the fleet, and landed on James's-iſland, in Charles-Town bay; there his Excellency received information that two hundred rebel light-horſe, with a party of infantry, were eſcorting five hundred head of cattle down the country to ſupply the garriſon of Charles-Town. Upon receipt of this intelligence a ſtrong party of Britiſh grenadiers and light infantry were ordered to croſs Aſhley-ferry to intercept them, but unfortunately an officer's ſervant having ſtrolled from the road was picked up by the rebels, who by that means got apprized of their danger, and immediately abandoned the cattle, and fled to the town with precipitation. They were purſued by the Britiſh, who captured all their cattle, which they brought ſafe to the camp on James's-iſland; together with ſeveral rebel priſoners, among whom were Mr John Lloyd, and Mr Farmer, gentlemen not more diſtinguiſhed by their extenſive property and capacity, than their ardour in fomenting rebellion.

Admiral Arbuthnot, in the Europa, with the fleet under his command was at anchor in Five-Fathom Hole, and the Renown, Roebuck, and Romulus had received orders to paſs over the bar into Charles-Town bay, and as the wind was favourable the day on which the Ruſſel ſailed, it is preſumed they got in, as their guns had been taken out to lighten them. They were to be accompanied by a number of frigates, gallies, &c.

The following rebel frigates are blocked up in Charles-Town harbour, and muſt abide the fate of the garriſon, viz.

Providence of	30 guns,	Capt. Whipple,
Boſton	30	Tucker,
Queen of France	20	Rathburn,
Ranger	18	Simpſon.

Alſo a French flute with a tier of very heavy guns, ſuppoſed to be twenty-four pounders, and a number of privateers, gallies, armed veſſels, &c. &c.

From the NEW-YORK ROYAL GAZETTES *of March 25, 27, and 29.*

New-York, March 25. On Thurſday the Commiſſion of General Robertſon was opened in the preſence of General Tryon, and the Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Council, when his Excellency took the oaths of qualification, and was inducted into the office of Governor of the Province of New-York; the General's Commiſſion was afterwards read at the City-hall, and his Excellency there publicly proclaimed our Governor.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in South Carolina, dated at a Rebel houſe, ſix miles from Charles Town, March 6, 1780.

"Our paſſage, with very few exceptions, was a long tract of bluſtering, diſagreeable weather, from the 26th of December, when we ſailed from Sandy Hook, till the firſt of February, when the fleet arrived at Tybee-iſland.

"In our paſſage, the Ruſſia Merchant, Swan, Judith, George, and two brigs, went to the bottom; happily all their people were ſaved. The Lion and Anne fell in contact in the night, by which the latter loſt her main and mizen maſts; moſt of the horſes were loſt off the ſingle-decked veſſels, two of which were taken, and a veſſel with horſe furniture, which were carried into Charles Town.

"From our arrival till the 9th, the General and many of the principal officers were at Savannah, when they returned and ſailed, leaving one battalion of the 71ſt, many horſes, and engineer-ſtores, embarked to follow. General Pattiſon, with one battalion of the 71ſt, a Heſſian regiment, and the Provincials, with Major Ferguſon's corps, are ſtill at Savannah. The province of Georgia is in a ſtate of perfect ſecurity and peace, and it is very probable the greateſt part of their troops, after viſiting their friends on the weſtern frontiers, may join the army, not far from Charles Town. The fleet arrived the 11th in North Ediſto; the ſame day the General, with the grenadiers and light infantry, landed, and the whole army the day following, on John's Iſland.

"The important poſt of Stono-ferry was occupied by the 14th the Bobs, the fuzileers, 23d and 33d regiments, with the Yagers. The grenadiers moved to Gibb's (Lord Cornwallis's quarters) on John's Iſland; the head-quarters at the houſe of Mr Fenwick, a very good and much-injured ſubject. Major Hay and Captain Moncrieff are appointed Commiſſaries of all the captured goods, and the troops are very amply ſupplied with freſh proviſions and rice by them.

"The army croſſed over to James's Iſland the 24th, 25th, and 26th, except a part left at Stono, and the 33d, and a battalion of the 71ſt, who are on John's Iſland ſtill.

"March the 6th, the poſt of Fort Johnſton is occupied, a bridge is laid over Wapoo-cut, near which, at the houſe of a Mr Hudſon, is head-quarters, where proviſions and military ſtores are landed, and works erected to cover them, and near this the tranſports are to lie for ſome time in Stono river.

"The rebel force in Charles Town, including Lincoln's army, are numbered, by deſerters from thence, from three to four thouſand bearing arms. The country round are called in to defend the city, but they have excuſed themſelves, on account of the ſmall-pox now raging there.

"There are about 12 ſhips in Rebellion-road, about the town, and Aſhley-river, and ſeveral ſmall veſſels.

"Such is the ſtate of affairs here, and it is probable the army, now quite refreſhed, will ſoon proceed to take a near view of the enemy, as it is likely the ſhips of war will be in ſoon to co-operate."

New-York, March 27. Captain Cameron arrived here laſt Friday morning in 16 days from St Kitt's: the accounts by him are, That Admiral Parker has blocked up eight French ſhips of the line in Prince Rupert's bay, in the iſland of Dominica, and that it was imagined they would ſoon be deſtroyed or taken, as moſt of the troops from St Kitt's and the other iſlands were gone upon ſome expedition, ſuppoſed to retake the iſlands the French lately took from us in that part of the world.

New-York, March 29. Laſt Sunday week, Capt. —— arrived here from Barbadoes, in thirty days; by whom we have advice that Major-General Vaughan was arrived there from England, with about 4000 troops under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhip Ajax and ſome frigates, and that the General was preparing to go upon ſome expedition.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in Admiral Arbuthnot's fleet, dated Charleſtown Bar, the 9th inſtant.

"We are in ſight of the rebel fleet, which is at anchor off Sullivan's Iſland. We expect to go in to-morrow with his Majeſty's ſhips Renown, Romulus, Roebuck, Raleigh, Blonde, Perſeus, Camilla, and the Germaine armed ſhip. The rebel ſhips in ſight are, the Boſton, Providence, Queen of France, Ranger, and Noſtre Dame, with the Bricole of 20 twenty-four pounders, the Chamier frigate of 32 guns, and another ſhip of 20 guns. The laſt three are French. We are juſt now going over the bar. Our army will have a battery of forty pieces of cannon againſt Charleſtown to-morrow."

From the London Papers, April 27.

LONDON.

Laſt night arrived an expreſs from Falmouth, with advice that the Swift packet-boat was arrived there from New-York. She ſailed the 30th of March, and brings diſpatches from General Robertſon, which import, that he had received accounts that General Clinton, with 10,000 men, all healthy and in high ſpirits, were arrived within a mile and a half of Charles-Town, South-Carolina, and was preparing to beſiege the town; and that Admiral Arbuthnot, with a fine fleet of men of war, had blocked up the harbour, in which were ſeveral French and American armed ſloops: and that it was not doubted but they would ſoon be maſters of the town and ſhipping.

A gentlemen who came paſſenger in the Swift packet from New-York, and is now in town, ſays that he was in Charles-town on the 5th of March, and that Gen. Clinton was to open his trenches before that place on the 9th.

One of Clinton's tranſports, after ſurviving the hurricane which ſeparated his fleet, regained the coaſts of South-Carolina, and in hazy weather fell in with a pilot-boat, with whom the Captain of the tranſport agreed to conduct the veſſel to Tybee; but the pilot miſtook his port, and got the veſſel over the bar and ſafe up to the port of Charleſtown, where ſhe turned out to be a rich prize, being loaded with ſtores for the army, proviſions, &c. and had ſeveral Britiſh officers and ſome troops on board.

The mail from New-York is hourly expected to arrive, by which government are not in the leaſt doubt but they will have an agreeable account of General Clinton.

A letter from Holland by the laſt mail mentions, that 40 ſail of ſhips lie in the Texel with their cargoes on board, waiting for a convoy, but where they are bound is kept a ſecret.

Very authentic advice from the Hague ſays, that orders have been ſent in a very private manner over land to the Dutch ſettlements in India, acquainting their Governors with the critical ſituation of affairs between the States and Great-Britain, and commanding them to be upon their guard, and immediately ſet about putting the different garriſons in the beſt poſture of defence, &c.

Letters from Denmark bring advice, that the king has publiſhed an edict for all his ſubjects that are in any foreign ſervice, either by ſea or land, to return home by the 24th of June next, on failure of which, when overtaken, they will be puniſhed with the utmoſt ſeverity, and their eſtates and effects confiſcated, and be rendered incapable of holding any employment, civil or military.

The Breſt advices ſay, that M. Duchaffault's fleet cannot proceed to ſea with a real intention of performing any ſervice until they are furniſhed with ſeamen; ſcarcely any ſhip of the line having more than one-third of their real compliment on board, the remaining parts of the crews conſiſt of raw landſmen and new raiſed ſoldiers. The number of ſeamen wanted, are upwards of 9000, and muſt be had.

It was a received and credited report on Change yeſterday, that a Spaniſh man of war of 74 guns, and two frigates, were loſt between Breſt and Cadiz, and that every perſon on board the line-of-battle ſhip periſhed.

A private letter from Cadiz brings advice, that a fleet of men of war, conſiſting of 12 ſhips of the line and ſix frigates, failed from thence the 25th of March to join the Breſt fleet, but they met with ſuch bad weather that moſt of them were diſmaſted, and otherwiſe much damaged, and were obliged to put back to repair; that an 80 gun ſhip is miſſing, and it is feared ſhe is loſt.

Mr Walpole, our Miniſter at Liſbon, wrote over by the laſt packet, that the Spaniards were about to [illegible] of Gibraltar, moſt of the regiments having received orders to march out of their lines.

The laſt accounts from Gibraltar adviſe, that they had juſt completed a new battery of eighteen 24 pounders, which commanded the Spaniſh neck, at the amazing height of 1200 feet from the ſea.

Yeſterday Sir Charles Hardy, accompanied by Rear Admiral Digby, was preſent at the levee at St James's. Sir Charles Hardy, after the levee broke up, had an audience in the cloſet relative to the operations of the grand Channel fleet.

His Majeſty's ſhip the Britannia of 100 guns, which is ordered to join Commodore Walſingham, is to ſee them clear of the Channel, and afterwards return to Spithead, and join the grand fleet.

The outward-bound Eaſt Indiamen are to have four men of war to convoy them to St Helena, and then to return to England with thoſe ſhips which ſhould happen to be there.

The Kingſton Eaſt-Indiaman, Capt. Newte, for the Eaſt-Indies, ſeparated from the convoy a few days after they ſailed, and engaged a privateer in the bay of Biſcay, which run away. Three weeks after ſhe fell in with her convoy, and was well the 21ſt of Dec. laſt, in the latitude of Madeira.

It has been ſpoken of as a certain fact within theſe few days, that a new creation of Peers would certainly take place at the end of this ſeſſions of Parliament; however, by the names handed about as intended for that honour, we venture to pronounce that no ſuch event will take place, unleſs a total change of adminiſtration is the conſequence.

Yeſterday the deputy quarter-maſter-general, engineers, aſſiſtants, &c. ſet off for Plymouth, to mark out the ground for the intended grand encampment near that place this ſummer. On their return they will ſtop at Saliſbury, and mark out the ground for a large camp of cavalry.

The horſe and horſe grenadier guards, together with the infantry that are to be ſtationed at Windſor this ſummer, will be encamped in the little park near the caſtle. Tents are now getting ready for that purpoſe; and there will be a Royal marquee pitched at the head of them.

Yeſterday Mr Wilmot, one of the Middleſex Juſtices, was brought up to the Court of King's bench, and received the ſentence of the Court, having been found guilty upon an indictment of illegally impriſoning a perſon under colour of the impreſs act. The Court ſentenced him to a fine of 100l.

The Under Sherriff of Surrey yeſterday ſhowed cauſe againſt the rule for an attachment againſt him, and, by the affidavit of ſeveral perſons of character, exculpated himſelf from neglect, or fault in him, in the execution of his office. Upon which the Court of King's bench declared their entire approbation of his conduct; and declared the death of the man who ſtood in the pillory, could not poſſibly be imputed to him or his officers.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, Feb. 20.

"We have received advices here from Morant-Bay, that an expreſs from a plantation about four leagues from that place, arrived there with an account of a Spaniſh pickaroon being on the coaſt, and, it was ſuppoſed, intended to land; two boats were immediately diſpatched thither, which met the pickaroon on their return, the latter having landed, and brought away 15 negroes. There being but little wind, the boats had the advantage of their ſails, ſo that the Spaniards could not get off; they then made an appearance of fighting, but at laſt ſubmitted without firing a gun, though they had ſix ſwivels on board. All the ſlaves and plunder they had taken, as well as the crew, were brought in ſafe."

Extract of a letter from Torbay, April 24.

"Commodore Walſingham, with the Weſt-India fleet under his command, have taken in a freſh ſupply of proviſions and water, and are expected to ſail the firſt fair wind, having received orders for that purpoſe."

Extract of a letter from Goſport, April 26.

"The wind coming to the eaſtward yeſterday, the Quebec fleet attempted to ſail, but was obliged to come to again, the wind ſhifting to the weſt in the night.

"Yeſterday arrived at Spithead his Majeſty's ſhip Emerald, Capt Marſhall, with his ſquadron. They brought up with them a French privateer, of twenty-two guns, called the Ladies of Dunkirk, ſuppoſed to be fitted out by them. She was chaſed from eight in the morning till paſt twelve, before they came up with her; and in order to endeavour to get away, ſhe threw all her guns, except four, over-board. The priſoners are this inſtant brought on ſhore, and gone to priſon. The ſquadron will ſail again this day.

"The above privateer had taken near fifty veſſels at different times: one ſhe took but on Monday laſt."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Wedneſday, April 26.*

Mr Townſend and Mr Hughſon delivered accounts from the Exchequer; as did Mr Roberts from the Pell offices. Ordered to lie on the table.

Ordered in an account of the preſent ſtock in hand of malt.

Motion made, that there be laid before the Houſe a liſt of the ſeveral ſhips and veſſels in commiſſion in the Royal navy, from the 31ſt of December 1770, diſtinguiſhing their rates and complements of men, but the motion was afterwards withdrawn.

Agreed to the report of the amendments made to the wine, ſtamp, and ſalt duty bills, and ordered them to be engroſſed.

Deferred the conſideration of the army eſtimates till Wedneſday, and the ſupply till Monday.

In a Committee on Ways and Means, came to a reſolution to continue the acts of the 15th and 18th of his preſent Majeſty, for allowing a bounty on flax imported. Ordered the report to-morrow.

Other buſineſs which was expected to have come on, was deferred on account of Lord North's indiſpoſition, who is confined with the gout.

The malt tax bill being then moved to be read a ſecond time,

Sir *Philip Clerke* declared, that though he had no objection to impoſing the tax, yet he was determined to oppoſe, as far as in him lay, the impoſition of any tax, till the grievances of the people ſhould be redreſſed. He deſired that when he ſhould ſpeak hereafter againſt any other money bill, it ſhould not be objected to him that the Houſe was thin, and that conſequently he ought not to agitate a queſtion, which gentlemen ſuppoſing would paſs unoppoſed, had not attended to, but had returned home. He gave notice that he ſhould ſtand in the way of every money bill, and give it his negative, though he ſhould ſtand alone, until the people have ſatisfaction. Upon this principle he moved, "That the ſecond reading of the malt tax bill be ſuſpended for three weeks." Excluſive of his object of delay, till meaſures ſhould be taken to redreſs the people's grievances, he alſo had an objection to the tax itſelf, unleſs it ſhould be laid equally on the Scots as well as the Engliſh.

This motion was ſeconded by Mr T. Lutterell, and ſupported by Sir Edward Aſtley and others, who wiſhed to keep the bill in the Houſe as a pledge that the Parliament ſhould not be prorogued till ſatisfaction ſhould be given to the people.

Mr *Cornwall* ſaid, that any oppoſition to the tax itſelf would come more properly in the Committee, than on the ſecond reading; and as for ſuſpending the further diſcuſſion of the bill, he could not ſee how gentlemen could find the leaſt colour for it.

reading, yet he truſted his conſtituents would not ceaſe on
ſt to look upon him as their friend. He certainly was not
objections to the bill, and he would ſtate them in the Com-
at he did not ſee why the diſcuſſion ſhould be delayed.
uſe at laſt divided, when there appeared,

For the motion,	30
Againſt it,	79
Majority,	—49

was then read a ſecond time; and an order was made for
g it on Monday.
retary at War next moved for the ſecond reading of the bill
uing the impreſſing, for the land ſervice, vagrants, and
ithout any viſible means of livelihood.
as oppoſed by Sir P. Clerke, Sir Geo. Yonge, Sir E. Aſtley,
, Mr Turner, Gen. Burgoyne, Col. Sawbridge, and Mr
who all condemned it as an unconſtitutional act, and ever-
ry principal of liberty.
ph Mawbey argued againſt it from the enormous abuſes com-
Magiſtrates in the execution of the act; an inſtance of which
tly occurred, for which Mr Juſtice Wilmot had that day been
in the Court of King's Bench.
ers Lowther gave an inſtance of the inefficacy of the law. Three
men who had been impreſſed under it, had been marched into
year; but in 24 hours after they all deſerted, except one
n and a negro, the former of whom became a ſuttler; the o-
knowing where to fly to, had remained, and was taken into
e of an officer.
retary at War defended the bill from the neceſſity of adopting
roved that it had effectually anſwered the purpoſe of recruiting
, not ſo much from the numbers impreſſed, which amounted
o no more than 1450, as from having terrifyed vagrants ſo far
e them enter into the marching regiments, and marine com-

ouſe then divided on the motion, when there appeared,

r reading the bill a ſecond time	—		94
gainſt it	—	—	49
	Majority		—45

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, April 27.

Defiance man of war, of 64 guns, ſtruck on the bar of Charleſ-
outh Carolina on the 18th of March, and was totally loſt.
however, were ſaved. This misfortune did not happen from
but aroſe entirely from the maſter's error, in miſtaking the bar.
letter from Madrid, dated March 24. we learn, that Mr Jay,
er from America, is not yet arrived from Cadiz; but Mr Car-
who came before him, is remarkably well received, not only
but by the whole of the Corps Diplomatique. A Britiſh conſ-
ing himſelf of the pretext of a cartel ſhip, arrived lately at the
has made his appearance in this capital, pretending to be
ith propoſitions for peace; but his real buſineſs, in all probabi-
watch the motions of this Court relative to the Americans.
ever, very certain, that our Court will not liſten to any over-
tive to peace, except in conjunction with her allies, the French
United States of America."

Extract of another letter from London, April 2.

day, Mr Montagu, from the Chamberlain's Office, preſented
uſe of Commons an account of annuities charged on the tolls
riar's Bridge.
lade likewiſe delivered an account of the produce of the tolls
d Bridge.
Mr Mylne, an account of ſupporting, lighting and watching
per annum.
Marriott, from the Exciſe, preſented an account of the amount
n hand of malt, on the 8th of February 1760.
Alderman Harley delivered in ſeveral accounts, purſuant to

Dyſon, Solicitor to the Admiralty, likewiſe delivered in an ac-
law charges.
etition was preſented from the manufacturers, cotton-ſpinners,
adjoining to the county of Lancaſter, complaining of a great
that branch of buſineſs, chiefly owing to ſeveral patents that
granted of late years to their prejudice, and praying the
take the ſame into their conſideration; the ſame was accord-
d and ordered to lie on the table. It is ſaid, the petition was
upwards of 20,000 perſons.
e Strutt preſented "a bill to explain and amend ſeveral acts of
ament for ſecuring the freedom of Parliament, by farther ex-
ing the qualifications of members to ſit in the Houſe of Com-
, and rendering the ſame more effectual." The ſame was read
ime, ordered to be read a ſecond time that day ſe'ennight, and
nted.
he report of the Committee on the Grenada Bill was made to the
and Mr James Lutterel, without making any oppoſition to it,
ed a difficulty to which the bill might ſubject officers in the navy.
dily concurred with the Noble Lord (Beauchamp) who had brought
bill, as to the propriety of granting to the inhabitants of Grena-
privileges contained in it; but the difficulty that occurred to him
pon the time from which the act was to commence, or be in force.
hould commence from the day of its receiving the royal aſſent,
he captains of men of war and privateers, who, before they ſhould
heard of the law, ſhould capture any veſſel belonging to Grenada,
apture it in the full conviction that they were doing their duty un-
he laws of their country, would, to their great ſurpriſe, find them-
liable to pay heavy coſts by a decree of the Court of Admiralty,
conſequence of this new law. It was the buſineſs of Parliament to
ect their officers, and to take care, that while they were granting
ligence to the people of Grenada, they did not expoſe to the greateſt
nvenience, ſome of the beſt ſervants of the public.
Lord *Mulgrave* concurred moſt heartily with Mr Lutterell, and
ked him, in the names of all the officers of the navy, for mention-
ſubject that very much concerned their intereſt.
Lord *Beauchamp* did not apprehend there would be any danger of
g any of the Grenada veſſels captured; for, it had been agreed,
they ſhould not export any goods for the benefit of the Britiſh mer-
ity, till they ſhould hear whether Parliament meant to relieve them
not. The difficulty, however, mentioned by the Honourable Gentle-
n ought not to be overlooked, and he would take care to remove it
a clauſe which he would tack to the bill by way of a *rider*.
Mr T. *Lutterell* then roſe to make his annual ſtring of motions re-
ive to the navy. After a preface, in which he obſerved, that in 1760,
moſt expenſive year of the laſt war, the navy had coſt the nation no
re than 6,000,000 l. and this year the ſame ſervice would amount to
leſs a ſum than 9,000,000 l. The only way of diſcovering how ſuch
eſſential difference aroſe was, to have the number or ſhips in actual
vice, and the number of ſeamen and marines borne and muſtered laid
on the table. For that purpoſe, he moved, "That an account be
d before the Houſe of all the ſhips of war that were in commiſſion on
laſt day of December 1779, together with the number of men borne
d muſtered on board them."
Lord *Mulgrave* oppoſed the motion, which he ſaid would anſwer no
her purpoſe than conveying to the enemy an exact account of our na-
l ſtrength. The number of men muſtered and borne, on an average
every month for the laſt year, was then before the Houſe. Any thing
ure would only ſerve to injure the country, as any account that might
brought in would ſoon be given to the world in Mr Almon's publica-
on.
Some other gentlemen took part in the debate, and urged the pro-
iety of the motion, from the neceſſity the Houſe was under to check
e extravagant and profuſe expenditure of public money, which was the
and object of all the petitions. The Houſe at length divided on the
eſtion, and Mr Luttrell's motion was loſt by a majority of 23.

There being,	For it,	42
	Againſt it,	65

Mr *Eden* took up the ſubject of the amendments made by the
rds in the bill for allowing a free trade to ſuch ports in America as
re then, or might hereafter be in the poſſeſſion of his Majeſty's for-
s. The bill, in its original form, was, in his opinion, abſolutely in-
miſſible, and the amendments rendered it ſtill more ſo in point
order; and he would propoſe that the bill ſhould be reject-
, on account of thoſe amendments which the Houſe could
t adopt, conſiſtent with their privileges; and then he would move for
committee of the whole Houſe to get leave to bring in the bill anew,
ſt in the form it had been returned from the Lords; the amendments
gnating then in the lower Houſe, the point of privilege would not
and in the way. And he would likewiſe recommend it to the Houſe

merica having already ſailed with property that amounted to 1,600,000l. which property was of courſe liable to be ſeized.

"The buſineſs was put off till to-morrow.

"Lord *George Gordon* had a petition to preſent from the inhabitants of a town in Ayr-ſhire, praying a repeal of the bill in favour of Roman Catholics. His Lordſhip touched upon almoſt every political ſubject that at preſent engages the attention of Parliament. It was in vain that he was ſeveral times called to order, and directed to confine himſelf to the queſtion. He told the Speaker, that he underſtood Miniſters were endeavouring to tempt him (the Speaker) with a Peerage; but Mr Speaker, ſaid he, don't ſuffer yourſelf to be bribed by it: you will ſink in the public eſtimation by a Peerage; and, take my advice, reject it with ſcorn. Speaking about religion, he took occaſion to mention *Ferdinando Dada*, the Pope's Nuncio, who had been introduced publicly in his *Pontificalibus* to James II. at Windſor. The then Duke of Somerſet had been applied to, to introduce him; but he refuſed. A Peer, however, was ſoon found to do it; and the ceremony was performed by the Duke of Grafton. He was afraid of the member for Briſtol (Mr Burke); for, great as were his abilities, he ſuſpected him in point of religion, and therefore he would not truſt him with a place even of *turn-ſpit in the King's Kitchen*. The noble Lord then moved, that the petition might be brought up, in which he was ſeconded by Mr Alderman Bull.

"The Houſe then proceeded to read the Wine tax bill for the third time. It met with an oppoſition, not becauſe any objection lay to the tax; but becauſe gentlemen wiſhed to delay the paſſing of money-bills till the people ſhould have received redreſs.

"Sir *P. J. Clerke*, therefore, moved, that the further conſideration of the bill be ſuſpended for a week.

"After ſome converſation the Houſe divided.

For the motion	—	—	28
Againſt it	—	—	67
	Majority		—39

"The bill was, therefore, read a third time, and paſſed.

"The next buſineſs was the third reading of the Legacy tax bill; which, like the former, was oppoſed, and on the ſame grounds. A ſimilar motion was made for ſuſpending it.

"A diviſion took place upon this alſo, when there appeared

For the motion	—	—	124
Againſt it	—	—	211

"This bill was, therefore, carried by a majority of 87

"At eleven o'clock the Houſe was left ſitting, in a debate upon the propriety of going immediately into the bill for eſtabliſhing the Committee of Accounts."

Extract of a letter from James's Iſland, dated March 6.

"We are within one mile of Charleſtown, where the rebels are very hard at work. I hope you will ſoon hear of its being in our poſſeſſion."

NEW YORK, *March* 24. Laſt Sunday a ſchooner arrived here in 28 days from Barbadoes. On her paſſage ſhe ſpoke with his Majeſty's frigate Pallas, which had captured a very large and valuable ſhip, bound from Old Spain for Carthagena. Her cargo conſiſted of 3000 barrels of gun-powder, with a variety of other warlike ſtores and goods.

The Leoſtoſſe, which was cruizing in company with the Pallas, parted on the night before ſhe diſcovered the Spaniſh ſhip, the commander of which was formerly a pirate, and ſwore he never would ſtrike. The action was obſtinate; and when the Spaniard found his ſhip ſhattered to that degree that he could not continue the action, he attempted to blow her up, but was prevented by the crew, who prudently hauled down the colours, and ſecured him until he was conducted on board the Pallas.

By His Excellency Sir HENRY CLINTON, Knight of the Bath, General and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces, and Commiſſioner for reſtoring Peace and good Government in the ſeveral Provinces in rebellion in North America.

A PROCLAMATION.

"Although the wicked and daring rebellion which hath been raiſed in ſeveral of his Majeſty's Colonies and Provinces in North America, ſtill continues to ſubſiſt, his Majeſty is nevertheleſs earneſtly deſirous to deliver all his ſubjects and every part of the dominions of the Crown of Great Britain from the calamities of war, and other oppreſſions which they now undergo, and to reſtore them to his protection and peace, and hath therefore been pleaſed, by his letters patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, to nominate and appoint me, with full powers and ample authority to be his Commiſſioner in that behalf; and as I moſt anxiouſly wiſh that theſe his Majeſty's moſt gracious and benevolent intentions ſhould have their full effect;

"I have thought fit to iſſue this my Proclamation to notify the ſame, and to ſignify to all ſuch perſons as have been ſeduced by the arts of faction, or hurried away by the tumult and diſorder of the times, from their natural loyalty and their juſt obedience to the laws, that if they ſpeedily return to their duty, it is his Majeſty's pleaſure I ſhould grant unto them a free and general pardon for all treaſons and treaſonable offences heretofore committed, which I do hereby promiſe, together with the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of effectual countenance, protection, and ſupport; and I do hereby forwarn all perſons of the guilt and danger they will incur, if, inſtead of accepting the gracious offers hereby tendered to them, and thoſe bleſſings which are derived from living under the mild authority of a free Britiſh government, they ſhall, by an obſtinate perſeverance in rebellion, continue to protract the calamities of war, and farther involve this lately happy and flouriſhing country, in miſery and ruin.

Given under my hand and ſeal at Head-Quarters on James's Iſland, the third day of March, in the twentieth year of his Majeſty's reign, and in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

By his Excellency's Command, H. CLINTON."
J. SIMPSON, Secretary.

Saturday night, betwixt nine and ten o'clock, a fire was diſcovered in a flax-dreſſer's ſhop, above the firſt turn of the Weſt Bow. For ſome ſhort time it had a moſt alarming appearance, but by the timely aſſiſtance of the firemen, fire-engines, &c. it was happily got under, without doing any material prejudice to the upper part of the building. A ſhop adjoining, indeed, ſuffered, by the flames communicating to it; but when it is conſidered, that the place immediately above the ſhops was moſtly timber, and that the ſtreet is very narrow, we cannot help highly applauding thoſe in the direction of the buſineſs, to whom, in a great meaſure, muſt be attributed the preſervation of ſo much property, when in ſuch imminent danger. The Magiſtrates attended upon the occaſion; and, by calling for the aſſiſtance of a party of the military from the Caſtle, who immediately gave their attendance, were enabled to keep off the mob, and thereby allowed room for thoſe employed in extinguiſhing the fire, to uſe the neceſſary exertions for that purpoſe.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, April 20.

"We hear the Right Hon Sir Robert Deane, Bart, Amer Lowry Corry, Eſq; Francis Matliew, Eſq; and William Tonſon, Eſq; are to be called up to the Houſe of Peers. His Grace the Duke of Leinſter to get a blue ribbon, &c. The Earls of Shannon and Ely to be Marquiſſes; Frederick Flood, Eſq; and Fitzherbert Richards, Eſq; to be created Baronets of Ireland, and the former to have a principal office in the law department at the ſame time, as a compenſation for paſt ſervices and diſappointments; D—s D——y, Eſq; to have a very high office, if he chuſes it. There are to be ſix Privy Counſellors made."

Extract of a letter from Newcaſtle, April 29.

"On Tueſday, April 18, with a hard gale of wind at S. S. E. the French privateer the Corbaire, Capt. la Combe, of eight carriage guns, 12 ſwivels, and 35 men, went into Goree, the capital of an iſland of that name, in the province of Holland, with his colours flying; and after taking a minute ſurvey of the Engliſh veſſels lying there, and behaving inſolently to their crews, ſailed again on the 21ſt, intending to cruiſe without the buoy, to capture the with ſundries for this port, whom he ſaw ready to put to ſea; about two hours after the privateer ſailed, he was followed by the Sally, Capt. Claſe, and the Cornelia, Captain Jackſon, both of Sunderland in company with captain Bryſan, who agreed to ſtand by one another: No ſooner were they got without the buoy, than they perceived the Frenchman bearing down to Captain Bryſan; on this the three veſſels tacked, and ſtood towards him, and begun to engage at about half a mile diſtance; the privateer for ſome time returned the fire with great briſkneſs, but being greatly hurt by the well-directed fire of the Engliſh, the crew run her aground on the iſland of Goree, and as many as could, ſwam aſhore; four who could not ſwim were made priſoners. Their loſs was one man killed; none of the Engliſh were hurt. Captain Bryſan warped off the privateer, and gave her in charge to Captain Claſe, who has brought her into Sunderland. The Frenchman had cartridges, conſiſting of old iron of all ſorts tied together in linen rags, ſomewhat in the form of canniſter ſhot.

"A maſter of a veſſel arrived here on Monday ſays, off Steathes, on the Yorkſhire coaſt, the day before, he ſaw a large French privateer, ſuppoſed to carry 26 guns, take a brig and a bark, in ballaſt, from Holland, they prove to belong to Sunderland, where they arrived on Wedneſday, having been ranſomed for 400 guineas each. The privateer, when they left her, ſteered north eaſt. The names of the veſſels taken, as alſo that of the privateer, with her exact number of guns, we have not yet been able to learn."

Mr HAMILTON will begin his Summer Courſe of Lectures on MIDWIFERY and FEMALE DISEASES, on Tueſday the 9th inſtant, at 10 in the forenoon, at Surgeon's Hall.

Copy of a letter from the Mayor, Juſtices, and Common Council of Folkſtone, to the Right Hon. Lord George Gordon.

"MY LORD,

"As you have been (to the joy of thouſands) ſucceſsful in preventing the impoſition of an act (favouring Popery on the people of Scotland; and as you have, to the encouragement of tens of thouſands more, condeſcended to be Preſident of the Proteſtant Aſſociation in England, the inhabitants of the town of Folkſtone, in the county of Kent embrace this early opportunity of humbly preſenting your, Lordſhip with their petition to Parliament, hoping, under your auſpicious patronage, ſome redreſs will be obtained.

"It is ſigned by the Mayor, Juſtices, and Common Council, together with a number of other reſpectable names.

I have the honour to be, &c.
DANIEL GILLARD."

To the Publiſher of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

BY giving the following a place in your uſeful Paper, you will do a piece of juſtice to the county, and oblige Your's, &c.
A FREEHOLDER.

AT a Meeting of the Commiſſioners of Supply of the ſhire of Edinburgh, held on Saturday laſt, in order to execute the Ceſs Act, and to chuſe a Collector of the Ceſs, Mr Cranſton of Dewar, their laſt Collector, was unanimouſly re-elected; and delivered into the Meeting the Receiver-General's receipt and diſcharge in full for the laſt year's ceſs, chargeable upon the ſaid ſhire.—Let other Counties anſwer for themſelves: It is evident the ſhire of Edinburgh are not one farthing in debt to Government on account of ceſs.

CENSOR *ſhall appear ſoon.*

On Thurſday next the 4th May will be publiſhed, price 6 s. in boards
And ſold by all the Bookſellers in town,

JOANNIS BRUNONIS, M. D.
DE MEDICINA PRÆLECTORIS,
SOCIETATIS REGIÆ MEDICÆ IBIDEM PRESIDUM PRIMI,
ELEMENTA MEDICINAE.

*** Dr BROWN, on Monday next, will begin his Courſe of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, according to the order and principles laid down in the above publication; provided not leſs than twenty Gentlemen take out tickets. The courſe will be finiſhed by the end of June; and two lectures will be delivered each day.

The fee for the courſe is Two Guineas.

Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance Office,
Back Stairs, Parliament-cloſe.

THE Society of the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance, conſidering that the inſuring from Loſſes by Fire tends to the public utility; and finding that they are poſſeſſed of a ſtock ſufficient to enable them to make the benefit of their inſurance more extenſive, continue to inſure houſes and other buildings, houſehold furniture, goods, &c. *any where through Scotland*, from loſs and damage by fire, agreeable to the tenor of their printed propoſals, copies of which may be had at the office gratis.

The Table of Annual Premiums to be paid for Inſurances.

Sums inſured.	*Common Inſur. per annum.*	*Hazard. Inſur. per annum.*	*Double Haz. Inſur. per annum.*
Any ſum not exceeding 100l.	2 s.	3 s.	5 s.
From 200l. to 1000l.	2 s. per cent.	3 s. per cent.	5 s. per cent.
Above 1000 l. to 2000l.	2 s. 6d. per cent.	4 s. per cent.	7 s. 6d. per cent.
Above 2000 l. to 3000 l.	2 s. 6d. per cent.	5 s. per cent.	

N. B. Such perſons as are inſured in this Office, and who moved their houſehold furniture or goods, by reaſon of the fire that happened in the Weſt Bow on Saturday laſt, will, upon application made, receive payment of the damage or loſs ſuſtained by ſuch removal.

Edinburgh, 1ſt May 1780.

TO be LET by roup on Friday the 5th current, at four o'clock afternoon, in the houſe of Adam Gordon gardener,

The lower WEST PARK of HERMITAGE,

in graſs, for cutting or paſture, to Martinmas next. It is rich old graſs, with water in the centure of it, and contains above 3½ acres.

SALE of a WRIGHTS SHOP and HOUSE.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THAT WRIGHTS SHOP, WARE-ROOM, and YARD, entering from the Horſe Wynd of Edinburgh, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Mathie. Alſo, Two TENEMENTS, ſituated at the top of the College Wynd, on the weſt ſide. Each tenement will be ſold ſeparately, or in ſuch diviſions as can be agreed upon.

For further particulars, apply to Robert Playfair writer in the Society, who has power to ſell.

THE KATTY, Alexander M'Laren Maſter, is now lying in Leith harbour, taking in goods for Inverneſs, Fort-George, Cromarty, Findhorn, and places adjacent, to be delivered at the above ports.

The Katty ſails immediately on the arrival of the Peggy, James Robertſon maſter, who is now at Inverneſs, who comes back to Leith directly.

N. B. Goods or letters, directed to Alexander M'Laren, at his houſe, New Key, Leith, will be carefully attended to.

Errat. In the advertisement of a House and Garden to let, south side of Edinburgh, in last Mercury, for *apply to George Ferguson writer*, read *apply to George Farquhar writer, New Town.*

Leith Shipping.

ARRIVED,

Ships,	*Belonging to,*	*Masters,*	*Whence,*	*Cargo.*
Adamson,	Perth,	Lyell,	Perth,	goods.
Betsey,	Dundee,	Lyell,	Dundee,	goods.
Elisabeth,	Leith,	Lilton,	Hamburg,	goods.
Industry,	Dundee,	Anderson,	Dundee	grain.
Generous Mind,	Dundee,	Knight,	Kincaple,	whisky.
Peggy,	Arbroath,	Reid,	Arbroath,	goods.
Peggy,	Montrose,	Dallas,	Mulda,	tar.
Young,	Kirkcaldy,	Malcolm,	Aberdeen,	goods.
Janet,	Cramond,	Anderson,	Alemouth,	grain.
Lady Anstruther,	Dunbar,	Herriot,	Dunbar,	ditto.
Young Tobias,	Bremen,	Williams,	Bremen,	oak plank.
Betsy,	Wick,	Leeth,	Dunbar,	

And some vessels with coals, &c.

SAILED,

Robert, Sharp; Nelly, Tulloch; and Dunmore, Bain; all for Glasgow. Providence, Johns, for Alloa, with goods.

INTIMATION to CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of DAVID CHRISTIE, tenant in Myremouth, are hereby desired to give in notes of their debts due by the said David Christie, on or before the first of June next, to Alexander Mudie town-clerk of Aberbrothwick, in order that they may be ranked therefor, and a scheme of division take place.

By TRUSTEES for behoof of CREDITORS,

And at the desire of intended purchasers.

In consequence of an adjournment, there is to be exposed to sale, within the George Inn Dumfries, upon Thursday the 8th day of June next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon, jointly, or in such parcels as purchasers shall incline, The Lands and Estate which belonged to the deceased William Rorison of Ardoch, consisting of the following particulars, viz.

ALL and Whole, The LANDS and ESTATE which belonged to Mr Rorison of Ardoch, lying in the parish of Dalry and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, consisting of the following particulars, viz.

1.	The Lands of ARDOCH, with the Mansion-house, Garden, Orchard, and Offices, possessed by John Milligan, without a tack, at a rent of - -	L. 60	0 0
2.	The Lands of OVER and NETHER BARLAES, possessed by William and David Coltarts, per tack, for which a considerable grassum was paid, at a rent of	56	2 4
3.	The Lands of ARNDARROCH, BRIDGEMERK, and GARRYARD HOUSES, at Bridge of Ken, and pertinents, possessed by William Fergusson, at a rent of N. B He paid 120 l. of grassum for a tack of 21 years.	61	11 8
4.	The Land of CULMERK, possessed by William Hastings, at a rent of - - - - -	36	2 2
5.	The NEWMILL of Culmerk, and Lands possessed by Samuel Carfan, at the yearly rent of - -	4	14 2
6.	The Lands of MARSCAIG and CAIRNYHILL, possessed by Gilbert M'Credie, at the yearly rent of	28	10 3
7.	The HOUSES and YARDS in St John's Clauchan, possessed by Alexander and William M'Naughts, at an yearly rent of - - - - -	2	10 0
8.	A TANNERIE, BARK-MILL, and pertinents, lying in the burgh of New Galloway, possessed by Samuel Shaw, at a rent of - - - -	2	10 0
		L. 252	0 7

The Mansion-house of Ardoch is beautifully situated upon a small lake. The lands are ornamented and sheltered with old planting, and natural wood, whereof 130 l. worth may be instantly sold. The lands are divided into ten different inclosures; they join the lands of Barleys, which abound with peat, (a very scarce and valuable article in that part of the country) and both these farms contain about 1100 acres good arable and pasture ground. The other lands of Arndarroch, Culmark, Marscaig, and Cairnyhill, consisting of 1764 Scots acres, lie contiguous, and are pleasantly situated between the river Ken and Black water. There is on these lands, a considerable quantity of natural wood and planting, 60 l.'s worth whereof may be instantly cut and sold; with a good corn-mill and public house at the Bridge of Ken; and are the best relief pasture lands in that part of the country.

There is an elegant Loft in the church of Dalry, and which the purchaser of the whole estate will be entitled to, which cost upwards of 60 l. and, the church being lately rebuilt, can cost no expence to the purchaser for many years.

The whole lands abound with great plenty of black and red game: Hold blanch of the Crown; are valued in the cess-books at 687 l. Scots. And Marscaig is retoured to a half merk land of old extent.

For the encouragement of purchasers, the whole lands will be exposed at 24 years purchase of the above rents; and by a moderate estimate made, at the expiration of the present tacks, the estate may rise to 340 l. yearly.

But, if the lands are put up in different parcels, those which have paid grassums will be exposed at a higher price than those which have paid none. The loft in the church will, in that case, be proportioned by a minute in the articles of roup, and the yearly stipend payable out of the whole estate is only 5 l. Sterling.

The title-deeds, which are unexceptionably clear, plans of the grounds, and articles of roup, to be seen in hands of John Syme writer to the signet, Edinburgh, and copies thereof lodged with David Newall writer in Dumfries.

BEAUME DE VIE.

By his MAJESTY's Patent.

THE great number of extraordinary Cures daily performed by this most efficacious Medicine, accounts of which are sent from all parts of the British dominions, render it unnecessary to lavish encomiums on its salutary effects: Suffice therefore it to say, that the BEAUME, by its cordial, attenuating, and detergent powers, fortifies the stomach and bowels, and by procuring a good digestion, purifies the blood and juices, and gives vigour to the whole constitution.—To these qualities the faculty attribute its having proved so eminently serviceable in gouty, rheumatic, scorbutic, languid, nervous, and hypocondriac cases: and hence also they account for its being so particularly beneficial in FEMALE DISORDERS; and such as are incident to the Constitution in Spring and Fall.

*** To prevent counterfeits, the bottles are each signed by

W. NICOLL, (Vender.) T. BECKET, (a Proprietor.)

The Beaume de Vie is sold by W. Nicoll, No. 51, St Paul's Churchyard, at 3 s. per bottle, with directions.——The Beaume is also appointed to be sold by Messrs HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. at Edinburgh; Mr Leslie at Aberdeen; Mr Nicoll at Dundee; Mr Morison at Perth; Mr Gore and Mr Williamson at Liverpool; Mr Slack, and Mr Saint and Co. at Newcastle; Mr Etherington and Mr Tessyman at York; Messr. Ware and Son at Whitehaven; and Mr Potts at Dublin.

For LONDON,
The Ship TARTAR,
Captain ANDREW WISHART,

Mounting 16 long nine-pounders, 2 cohorns, and small arms in proportion, will be clear to sail the 10th May.

For freight or passage, apply to Mr Jacob Loran, at Messrs Martin and Kerr's, Leith.

All sailors, and soldiers upon furlow, or recruits carrying arms, who will assist in defending the ship, will have their passage free, paying only for their victuals, which shall not at any rate exceed ten shillings and six pence.

N. B. WANTED immediately, a few stout Lads for Apprentices, to go in said ship. Goood encouragement will be given them, by applying as above.

NOTICE to CREDITORS.

THOUGH the Creditors of PETER NIMMO Brewer in Edinburgh, were by a former advertisement, desired to lodge their grounds of debt with George Tod writer in Edinburgh, in order to their receiving security for the stipulated composition; yet few have complied with that request. They are therefore again intreated to give in, without delay, their grounds of debt, or exact states thereof, to the said George Tod: And they will please notice, that as interest is not chargeable upon their debts since 19th January last, when the composition was agreed to, so the keeping back the grounds of debt is a loss to themselves.

Not to be repeated.

JUDICIAL SALE.

THERE is to be SOLD, by authority of the Court of Session, upon Tuesday the 11th day of July next, betwixt the hours of four and eight o'clock afternoon, in the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The WHOLE SUBJECTS belonging to GEORGE CHALMERS of Pittencrieff, merchant in Edinburgh, in the Lots following, viz.

LOT I.

The Lands and Barony of PITTENCRIEFF, in the county of Fife, situated about twelve miles from Edinburgh, with the adjoining lands of Mounthooly, Luscar, Dramtuthill, Clune, and Goukhall: Also, the mills and mill-lands of Dunfermline, with sundry feu-duties, acres, and tenements in and about that town and abbey, with the growing timber and plantations on the foresaid lands, exclusive of the coal and ironstone excepting as in the next lot.

The yearly free rental of the estates is 1514 l. 18 s. 2½ d.; and the proven value and upset-price, including that of grown wood, and above 60 acres of plantations, with building ground in and around the town of Dunfermline, and some old buildings and areas is L. 35269 14 6

LOT II.

The whole of the Coals and Ironstone under the said lands, and the Coals under the lands of Wester Baldridge (excepting those under and 30 fathoms round the mansion-house thereof, and excepting about 230 Scots acres round the house of Pittencrieff, and 10 acres round that of Clune, and also excepting the couls under the lands of Mounthooly, which belong to Robert Wellwood of Garvock, Esq;) with all usual privileges for working and transporting the coal and iron-stone, on payment of surface damages, and particularly with the power of making a main waggon-road through the lands, but restricted to a track, as marked upon the plan of the estates, and with a power to communicate the use of the said road to the coalleries of Urquhart, Baldridge, and Balmule, in terms of an anterior contract made by Mr Chalmers and the respective proprietors, with an assignment also to the said contract respecting waggon-ways, and to all other contracts and agreements he or those from whom he derives right have made for coal-roads, the delivery of coals, or the communications of levels with the harbour of Bruchaven, coal-folds, ware-house, and other buildings: Also, the adjoining farm of Wester Rosyth, containing 64 Scots acres or thereabouts, the proven rental of which farm, free of all deductions and land-tax is, 64 l. 13 s. 7 d.; together with the benefit of the tack of Windylaw, of which there are 28 years to run, and of the minister of Inverkeithing's glebe during his incumbency, both adjoining to Wester Rosyth.

The proven value of this lot, and at which it is to be set up, is as follows, viz.

The colleries, - -	L.	5000 0 0
Farm of Wester Rosyth, -		1422 18 10
Windylaw and glebe-leases, -		100 0 0
Proven value of Lot II. - -	L.	6522 18 10

The colleries contain inexhaustible quantities, and of the best qualities of the three great kinds of coal known in the island, viz. The Large open Scotch and Hartley kind, the Newcastle or Rich Running sort, and the Welch or Stone kind without smoke, which sell for drying malt at about double price of other coals. And the small or refuse of all these coals (except the Newcastle running kind) pass coast-ways as culm, at the low duty of 12 d. a chalder, which is a very great advantage to a large collerie.

The two first sorts have water levels drove up to them at a very great expence, which are capable of clearing many millions of tons. In some of the fields there are 7 seams already discovered, from 2 to 8 feet thick, at the depth of only 30 fathoms from the surface, and, in the opinion of the most skilful persons, no coals can be wrought and laid on the bank at less expence. The distance of the works from the harbour is from two and a half to four English miles, and the ground will admit of a convenient waggon-way. There is 18 feet water in ordinary spring tides in the harbour, and the depth may be increased by extending the pier, which has stone quarries just by it.

The surface of coal and iron-stone grounds, including the estate of Wester Baldridge, and some large feus, is 1000 acres, or thereabouts.

The estate is all divided into regular inclosures, and generally well sheltered with thriving wood. The mansion-house and adjoining lands situated near the old palace and abbey, command most agreeable and extensive prospects, and a winding rivulet which has steep-wooded banks, and many water-falls, passes through the park; so that the situation is beautiful beyond description. The valued rent of the lands holding of the Crown is 1594 l. 2 s. 8 d. Scots; those of Clune, Goukhall, and the town mills hold of subjects superior, and the entries are low taxed. There is a right to the tithes of the whole lands, excepting a few borough acres which are valued, and the whole land-tax is uncommonly small.

The estates contain about 1200 Scots acres, the rental was much higher a few years ago, and a good part of the lands, being in grass and high condition, may soon advance again, and a considerable rise may be daily expected from the building grounds in and around the populous manufacturing town (on which various new streets are going on), and from the working of the collieries, and other circumstances.

The house is a substantial convenient building of 10 rooms, with several bed-closets, and no value is put upon it, nor upon a complete and elegant set of new offices, pigeon-house, and garden-wall, which have cost above 1200 l. within these few years, nor upon the reserved coal, iron-stone, and various free-stone quarries near the town. The upset price of the lands and collieries are, at least, fifteen thousand pounds Sterling under what they have cost the proprietor, including the expence of the levels and large bridge of communication, for continuing the high street of Dunfermline into the lands; of this, those inclining to purchase may, if they please, see full evidence.

LOT III.

The inclosed Lands of HERMITAGE, with the tithes thereof, lying in the parish of South Leith, whereof two acres hold feu of the Earl of Moray, for payment of 6 d. yearly, and doubling it for an entry, and about 41 acres of the Trinity Hospital, for payment of 112 bolls 2 firlots 3 pecks of barley, and 3 l. 5 d Sterling, in money. The barley is payable in kind, or in the option of the vassal, by the fiar-prices of Mid Lothian, at Lammas old stile yearly, after the respective crops. In ascertaining the value, it is computed at 12 s. 6 d. a-boll, which is supposed favourable for the purchasers, the entry, on the whole, for heirs, is taxed at 61 l. 5 s. only, and for singular successors, at a year's feu duty. The superiors also pay the land-tax, and all public burdens. The lands are of excellent quality, and the situation very pleasant, and proper for villas and houses on the sides of the roads. This lot is to be exposed in the parcels, and at the proven values, and upset prices, and subject to the feu-duties following, viz.

I. The large elegant and commodious Mansion-house and offices, with the gardens, barren timber, and two small grass inclosures, as possessed by the Countess of Fife, and containing about 8¼ Scots acres, with some servitude on the adjoining lots. Gross rent 120 l. proportion of the above whole feu-duty in money and barley, valued at 12 s. 6 d. a-boll, 25 l. 12 s. 3 d. 9-12ths free rent 94 l. 7 s. 8 d. 3-12ths, which is to be set up at 18 years purchase, being the proven value, and is - - L. 1698 18 4

The house may be viewed on Wednesdays and Fridays, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

N. B. The houses, fruit, and other walls on this possession, have cost above 2500 l.

II. Robert Watt's Feu, consisting of about 3 acres, 26 falls; and on which there are several new houses. Gross rent 23 l. 14 s. 9 d. feu-duty as above 5 l. 1 s. 3 d 10-12ths. Free rent 18 l. 13 s. 5 d. 2-12ths, to be set up at 15 years purchase, and is - - - - 280

Carried forward, L. 1698

Brought forward, L. 1698

III. James Alison's late feu, a Garden, with a large new house thereon, containing about 4 acres 1 rood 6¼ falls. Gross rent 34 l. 10 s. 2 d. feu-duty 7 l. 7 s. 3 d. 4-12ths, free rent 27 l. 2 s 10 d. 8-12ths, to be set up at 15½ years purchase, is - - - - 430

IV. West Low Park, in the proprietor's possession, containing 4½ acres. Gross rent 34 l. feu-duty 7 l. 5 s. 1 d. 9-12ths; free rent 26 l. 14 s. 10 d. 6-12ths; to be set up at 18 years purchase, is - - - - 481

N. B. There is a good deal of barren timber, from 25 to 40 years old, on this parcel, with a very copious spring of water in the centre of the field, thought sufficient to serve an ordinary town; and there is a fruit-wall round the north and east sides of it, which, with the west wall and gate, have cost above 250 l.

V. William Glover's Feu, on which houses are built, containing 6 falls. Gross rent 3 l. feu-duty 12 s. 9 d. 9-12ths; free rent 2 l. 7 s. 2 d. 3-12ths; to be set up at 20 years purchase, is - - - - 47

These two last parcels are intended to be set up together, as the large one has a servitude on the other.

VI. Alexander Wallace's late Feu, with various houses thereon, one of which lets at 10 l. 10 s. containing 5 acres 3 roods 11 falls. Gross rent 38 l. 11 s. feu duty 8 l. 4 s. 8 d. free rent 30 l 7 s. 4 d. to be set up at 15 years purchase, is 455

VII. William Finlayson's late Feu, with two new houses thereon, worth from 10 l. to 12 l. a-year, containing 4 acres. Gross rent 23 l. feu-duty 4 l. 18 s. 2 d. 3-12ths; free rent 18 l. 18 s. 9 d. 9-12ths; to be set up at 17 years purchase, is 307 10

VIII. William Wright's Feu, a Nursery containing 5 acres. Gross rent 26 l. 5 s. feu-duty 5 l. 12 s. 1 d. free rent 20 l. 12 s. 11 d.; to be set up at 17 years purchase, is 350

N. B. There is a very copious spring in the centre of this lot.

IX. Robert Wilson's Feu, with houses thereon, containing 4 acres. Gross rent 22 l. feu-duty 4 l. 13 s. 11 d. 1-12th; free rent 17 l. 6 s. 0 d. 11-12ths; to be set up at 16 years purchase, is - - - - 276 17

X. Peter Stephen's late Feu, and a house thereon (which lets at 4l.) containing 4 acres. Gross rent 22 l. Feu-duty for two of the acres, to the Earl of Moray, 6 d. Sterling, and to the Hospital 4l. 13s. 5d. 1-12th; free rent 17 l. 6 s. 0 d. 11-12ths; to be set up at 16½ years purchase, is 285 10

A mutual high wall with Hawk Hill is the south march of the two last feus.

Proven value of Lot Third, L. 4604 13

LOT IV.

The following SUBJECTS in the New Exchange of Edinburgh, all most substantially built and elegantly finished, to be set up in the undermentioned parcels:

I. A DWELLING HOUSE, presently possessed by Mr Alexander Wood, surgeon, containing a large kitchen with a pipe of water, and 13 rooms, with many closets and other conveniencies, all light and well aired. There are besides several neat rooms in the garrets, two of them with vents. The principal storey of twelve feet in height, is remarkably convenient and elegant, and has a water closet.

There are several convenient cellars properly fitted up, entering within the stair, which has a door also to Allan's Close; together with a large shop in the first storey, consisting of two fire rooms and a light closet. The rent of both 80 l.; and the proven value and upset price L. 1000 0

The house may be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 12 to two o'clock.

II. A large SHOP and WAREHOUSE, consisting of several apartments, two of them 17 feet high in the east wing, possessed by Mess. Steuart and Stoddart, on a lease to Whitsunday 1781; rent 50 l.; and upset price 660 0

III. TWO SHOPS, high and low, entering from the court, possessed by Mr James Clerk on a lease to Whitsunday 1782; rent 23 l.; upset price 260 0

IV. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE in the south-east corner of the Court, possessed by Peter Mathieson, formerly by Hugh Cameron; rent 4 l. 15 s upset price 40 0

V. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE immediately north of the above, formerly possessed by Daniel Cameron, now by Mrs Campbell; rent 6 l. 15 s.; upset price 60 0

VI. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE next to ditto, possessed by Peter Cumming; rent 4 l.; upset price 40 0

VII. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE immediately adjoining to the above, possessed by Mr James Clerk; rent 4 l. upset price 35 0

VIII. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE immediately adjoining to the above, being the northmost, formerly possessed by Baillie Grieve, now by Mr William Murray; rent 4 l.; upset price 40 0

IX. A HIGH SHOP immediately above the preceeding, lately possessed by Mayleslone and Company; rent 11 l.; upset price, 105 0

N. B. This and the five before mentioned shops have all vents and back windows to Allan's Close.

X. A SHOP, the first storey entering from the passage into the court on the east side, possessed by Bailie Torry; rent 8 l.; price 85 0

XI. A large, elegant, and convenient SHOP, containing two interfoles entering from the high street, possessed by Mr James Carfrae, upon a lease to Whitsunday 1784; rent 30 l.; upset price 400 0

XII. A DWELLING HOUSE in the east wing entering from Allan's Close, consisting of a kitchen, a large room, and several closets, lately possessed by William Burnet chairman; rent 5 l.; upset price 36 0

XIII. Two large VAULTS below the court of the New Exchange, entering by Allan's Close, lately possessed by Charles Spalding and Mrs M'Dermaid; rent 7 l. upset price 75 0

XIV. Two large VAULTS adjoining, formerly possessed by David Morton, now by Mr John Anderson; rent 8 l. upset price 75 0

Proven value of lot 4th, L. 2911 0

LOT V.

A TACK of the farm of Hilton, in the barony of Rosyth, and county of Fife, for 28 years after Martinmas 1779, for which there is payable, over and above the rent to the Earl of Hopetoun the proprietor, 15 l. Sterling annually to George Chalmers, by the obligation of Mess. Abraham Newton of Currie-hill and John Newton his eldest son, possessors of the farm.

The proven value and upset price of which is 230 l.

LOT VI.

A TACK of the lands and estate of Bantaskine, lying in the parish of Falkirk, and shire of Stirling, of which there is 21 years to run after Martinmas 1779; and there is payable yearly to the said George Chalmers therefor, besides the proprietor's rent, 108l. 17s. 4d. 4-12ths. The proprietor is also obliged to pay to the tenant, at the expiration of the lease, for the inclosing and subdividing the whole lands, which, except a few acres round the mansion-house, has been all done during the currency of the tack; and also for a new steading of houses, and a proportion of some plantations, as all these may be valued at the expiration of the said lease. The proven value and upset price of this tack is 650 l.

The title-deeds of the estates, the rentals, and plans of those in Fife, with the articles and conditions of sale, will be seen in the hands of Mess. John Callendar depute clerk of Session, and William Anderson clerk to the signet.

Adam Paterson, overseer upon the estates at Dunfermline, will shew the premisses in Fifeshire; and Alexander Marr gardener on the south side of Leith Links, those at Hermitage.

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